The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ col.	½ col.	1 col.
1 week	$1.00	$1.15	$2.	$2.50	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	23.00	30.00
3 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	36.00
6 months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	60.00
12 months	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875. NUMBER 52.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c., BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTHER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Calo.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas M. Ades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Wheltee, of Elizabeth City

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,
Attorneys at Law,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE
Albemarle Bank
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, PALEMON JOHN, D. C. LIPPINCOTT, D. G. BUSH, W. F. MARTIN, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

CUIRKIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Old Bank Building,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.
Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.
☞ Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE
Albemarle House,
PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.
Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.
Terms—$2.00 a Day.

House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,
CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
VARNISHES,
Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.
☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.
C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.
ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.
WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,
Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept at all times, per glass and pure Gin, Rum and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.
He invites a call from every one.

Boil It Down.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty or grave or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say it the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs
Or of matters and things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the bread looks plainly through;
So, when you have a story to tell
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To settle your thoughts in the fewest words
And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article lazily long,
And the general reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song;
So gather your wits in the smallest space,
If you want a little renown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil it down.

HOW I BECAME A BILLIONAIRE.

I was sitting in my office musing upon the subject of wealth, and the unequal distribution of property in this world. In my meditations this question kept forcing itself upon my mind: Why is it that a man is sent into this world without previous consultation or arrangement, and at the very beginning of life is informed that he must get money, money, money—must root hog or die? I could not answer the question. Yet I know that I have been insulted and humiliated with such a statement many times. Why, I also asked myself, is it that I can't enjoy all that is beautiful and glorious in this world without having money, money, money? I couldn't tell why it was—thought it might be owing to an artificial state of things; but it was plain to me that I couldn't. While pondering on these matters, I suddenly resolved that I would have money, since it was so necessary, and I said to myself: I am going to have wealth; yes, I am determined to have wealth; yes, I shricked, I will have vast wealth; I will be as rich as Croesus. How shall I attain it? Shall I rob a national bank? No. Shall I induce some rich man to call me a liar, and a thief, and a perjured villain, and sue him for slander and recover a large verdict? No. I will get rich honestly. I will do it in this way, and I fell to soliloquizing in this manner: I have a watch worth $50. I will trade that watch for a horse. I shall make a good trade. The horse I will exchange for a yoke of oxen. I will fatten the oxen, and get them in very nice order, and sell them for Christmas beef for $400. I will invest that sum in mess pork, and it will rise in an unprecedented manner, and I will convert my $400 into $1,200.

With this sum I will proceed to France. I will go into the country about Rouen and buy twelve Norman stallions. In crossing the ocean one of them will die, but I will dispose of the others in a very advantageous manner, and realize $11,000 in that transaction. I will then go to my neighbor, Mr. Fenton, and I will say to him: Mr. Fenton, I have been extremely fortunate with my Norman stallions. I have made a large sum of money. I desire to buy your section of land. I will give you $11,000. He will say it is a fine piece of land, but I believe I will accept your proposition, and he will immediately make me a deed. Next day he will come to me and say he is sick of the sale, and will offer me $25,000 for the farm. I will greedily accept his offer, and give him back his farm. I will invest my $25,000 in Cashmere goats, and make an enormous profit on them. When I dispose of my goats I will be worth $50,000. I will then commence shaving good notes, until the community will soon be startled with the intelligence that I am worth a hundred thousand. About this time I will be elected president of a historical society. I will take this hundred thousand and go to a sparsely settled country, and buy a large amount of land. I will lay out a town on the land, and call it Nineveh. I will sell a great many town lots, and I will judiciously offer the "Pilgrim's Progress" as a prize to any one buying two lots; the town will build up very rapidly and will become a railroad junction; the railroads will make my land very valuable, and I will sell it in small tracts to poor men, giving them a bond for a deed, providing for a forfeiture on the slightest failure on their part. I will sell out all my land and town lots finally, and I will be worth half a million. I will then be elected to the State Senate, and will be chairman of the judiciary committee, also of the committees on education and federal relations.

About this time I will buy a township of land, and will give employment to 1,000 hands. Of course I will build an elegant and palatial country residence. I will carry on farming operations for five years very extensively, and, at the end of that time, I will sell my township for double what I gave for it. I will then be a millionaire. The degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon me, and I will be twice chosen to represent my people in Congress. I will be chairman of the ways and means committee, and the leader of the House. When I rise to speak the first time, everybody in the chamber will turn pale, and there will be profound silence. After leaving Congress I will invest my money in railroad stocks, and in five years I will be worth the sum of $50,000,000. I will go out to California for my health, and will very wisely invest all my money in mining stocks; stocks will rise in such a manner as to intensely amaze everybody; new and prodigious deposits of gold and silver will be found; bonanzas will be discovered, and I will soon find myself the richest man in the world. I will be the first billionaire in the country. The President will send me an autograph letter congratulating me, and tendering me the portfolio of the secretary of the treasury. I will then go to Europe, and visit all the old towns, and ruins, and cathedrals, the Tower of Pisa, the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and all the other curiosities. I will visit the Bending Pillars of Staffa and write a scientific article about them, which will be printed in *Scribner's Monthly* with illustrations. After recuperating, I will come home ready for business. I will be chosen as Senator in Congress. My maiden speech will produce a profound sensation. I will speak as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE SENATORS: On this august and sublime occasion it is but natural [cheers] that I should feel a diffidence—a great diffidence [sobbing in the gallery] in addressing your honorable honors upon the vast subject before us. It is well known to your honorable honors that I represent a great people—a grand people [sensation]—a noble people—a godlike people." [Immense weeping in the gallery, and such tremendous applause that the honorable speaker was unable to proceed.]

I will be the most popular, wittiest, and wisest man in the country. There will be a great many little paragraphs in the newspapers about me. When I visit New York there will be something like this in the papers: "The Hon. ——, of Illinois, gave a dinner at Delmonico's yesterday to a select company, among whom were the veteran Thurlow Weed, Horatio Seymour, Whitelaw Reid, William Cullen Bryant, A. T. Stewart, Theodore Tilton, William B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt and Susan B. Anthony. The dinner was the most magnificent ever given in the city, there being the unprecedented number of forty courses; the extrsordinay spectacle of deer's eyes floating in green turtle soup was seen for the first time. Five hundred different kinds of wines graced the table. The Hon. ——, of Illinois, was the wittiest man at the table. The meeting is supposed to have a political significance. The entertainment cost the enormous sum of $40,000, which the Hon. ——, of Illinois, paid before leaving the establishment. It was in every respect a far more brilliant and dazzling affair than the dinner given some years ago by the late Sir Morton Peto."

When I visit Chicago the papers there will have the following: "The Hon. ——, of Illinois, is occupying parlors at the Palmer. Yesterday afternoon he held a levee in the Ladies' Ordinary; more than five thousand citizens called upon the honorable gentleman; to-night there will be a torchlight procession, and fifty tar barrels will be burned in honor of the distinguished guest."

Sometimes the following item concerning me will be seen in the papers of most any city: "The Hon. ——, of Illinois, was lately in this city transacting important business connected with railroad interests. The supposition is that he is making an immense corner on Western stock. He was very mysterious and nonocommunicative, and it is said his appearance here created a terrible flutter in monetary and political circles."

This paragraph will go the round: "The Hon. ——, of Illinois was standing on the steps of the custom-house in this city yesterday, swinging a gold toothpick listlessly in his right hand, when a poor bootblack approached him, and asked the favor of blacking his boots; the honorable gentleman, in a dignified manner, allowed him to do so; when the job was done, the honorable gentleman said, in a bluff manner: 'What's the bill?' 'Ten cents, massa,' replied the bootblack. The honorable gentleman immediately made him a check for $10,000. He is a descendant of a noble French family, is a very eccentric man, and is widely spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency."

I will be elected President of the United States. My inaugural address will commence: "Fellow-citizens of Maine, of New Hampshire, of Vermont, of Rhode Island, of Connecticut, of New York, of New Jersey, of Del"—

At this point my soliloquizing was unceremoniously interrupted by the groceryman, who rushed into my office and presented the following:

H. Vincent, to Toby Smith,	Dr.
To balance on eggs	$ .50

"My friend," said I, looking at him in a reproachful manner. "I have just learned of the death of my grandfather. I cannot transact any business for many days." He left. In five minutes another man came in with an account of thirty-seven and one-half cents for merchandise. Said I to him, in a mournful voice: "I just learned a few minutes ago of the unexpected decease of my grandmother, aged ninety-six. The things of this world have no interest for me," and I bowed my head upon the table and groaned. He left the room deeply moved. In about five minutes in came a red-headed man, and asked if I could pay him five cents, the balance I owed him on herring. "Sir," said I, in lugubrious tones, "I but a moment ago received a telegram imparting the sad intelligence of the sudden demise of my father and mother. They were simultaneously attacked with apoplexy, and passed away together. I will be unable to transact secular business for many months; excuse my emotion." As I made this remark I clapped my handkerchief to my eyes, and counterfeited intense grief. The man went away in tears. Fearing that another creditor might come along, I left the office and went home. I felt exceedingly small after the dissipation of my splendid day dream, and I determined to put an end to my desire for wealth. I got an old horse-pistol. I loaded it heavily. I went behind the house. I placed it against my forehead. I blowed out my brains, and I have felt better ever since.

England and France.

An exchange, in referring to the war troubles in Europe, says: It is natural that England should ask for peace and insist upon it by the strongest pressure. There could scarcely be a war on the continent in which England could remain neutral. She is bound by treaty to guarantee the independence of Belgium. She is closely allied to Germany by interests of religion and commerce, the family relationship of the reigning houses and a common ancestry. At the same time, during the last thirty years there has grown up between England and France, hereditary enemies in the past, the closest relations of commerce and friendship. While there does not exist between the French and English the same natural and binding ties that we find between Englishmen and Germans, still in the movement of affairs in diplomatic interests they are even more strongly allied. France is the only country in Europe upon which England can depend to assist her in maintaining the route to the Indies. France is the natural ally of England in every question which may lead to war, except, perhaps, the independence of Belgium. Therefore any war between Germany and France would necessarily involve England. If England were to stand by and allow the destruction of France there could be no reason why Russia would not march to Constantinople.

A Coincidence.

Col. Anthony's wife was present in the opera house when Embry shot him at Leavenworth. One of the most noted of Anthony's street altercations was his shooting of R. C. Satterlee, a Leavenworth editor, some years ago. It is a queer coincidence that the circumstances attending this affray with Satterlee were almost precisely the same as these attending his meeting with Embry, except that in the former instance Anthony did the shooting while in the latter he received the fatal shot. Both occurrences took place in a stairway, and in each case the victim was unarmed. It is also worth noting that Judge Sherry, the lawyer who defended and secured the acquittal of Anthony in his trial for the killing of Sattelee, has been retained to defend Embry in his coming trial for the killing of Anthony.

A Burglar's Trick.

A family at Mishawaka, Ind., received from some unknown source several complimentary tickets to a circus which was to exhibit on a recent evening. All the inmates of the household went, and, when they returned found that their dwelling had been broken into and rifled of everything valuable. It is supposed that the burglars sent the tickets in order to get their victims safely out of the way.

Story of a Lightning-Rod Peddler.

He drove his team close up to the fence, got down and rapped at the door. The widow Gilkens opened it, when he said: "Mrs. Gilkens, I am cognizant of the circumstances by which you are at present surrounded, left as you are to trudge down the journey of life through a cold and heartless world—no longer sustained and encouraged by the noble one to whom you gave the treasure of your heart's affection, and bowed down by the manifold cares and responsibilities incidental to the rearing of eight small children on forty acres of sub-carboniferous limestone land; yet, Mrs. Gilkens, you are aware that the season is now approaching when dark, dismal, dangerous clouds at frequent intervals span the canopy of heaven; and when zigzag streaks of electricity dart promiscuously hither and thither, rendering this habitation unsafe for yourself and these dear little ones—hence, therefore, let me sell you a copper wire, silver-tipped and highly magnetic lightning-rod."

The woman staggered back a few paces and yelled: "Narcis! unfasten old Cronch!" In another instant a savage bull-dog came darting round the corner of the house with bristles up, thirsting for gore. The dog had already mangled a machine agent and a patent-soap man, and was held in great esteem by the better class of citizens for his courage and service; but when his eye met the hard, penetrating gaze of Mr. Parsons, his chops fell, and he slinked off and hid in the currant bushes. Then the man said: "My dear lady, you seem to be a little excited. Now if you will allow me to explain the probable inestimable"—

"Dern ye, I know something that will start ye," said Mrs. Gilkins, as she reached under some bed clothing, and brought forth a horse-pistol, but, owing to the shattered condition of her nerves, her aim was unsteady, and the charge of buckshot missed save where a few scattering ones struck his cheek and glanced off. A hard metallic smile spread over his countenance, as he leaned his shoulder against the door frame, and again commenced: "My dear madame, such spasmodic manifestations of your disinclination to make a judicious investment of a few paltry dollars"—

"Hi—eo!" shrieked the widow, and collapsed into a kind of jerking swoon, and before she had recovered a highly magnetic lightning-rod decorated her humble domicile, and Parsons had the blank note filled out already for her signature.

Visits of the Grasshoppers.

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, thinks that, in spite of the grasshoppers, a much larger crop of small grain will be harvested in Nebraska this year than ever before. The sections of the West that are in danger of devastation by grasshoppers are only those which are on the frontier and which do not produce a very large percentage of the grain crop. Civilization seems to be as fatal to these pests as to the Indians, and it has been the almost universal experience in the West that, after the land has been generally brought under cultivation, grasshoppers never come in sufficient numbers to do great damage. The home of the grasshopper is on the plains, and when by long prevailing westerly winds a swarm of them has been brought into the settled portions of the country, they have rarely penetrated the first year beyond the third or fourth tier of counties from the frontier. In these, which are generally visited the first year in July and August, they have often destroyed nearly the whole crop; but, while they have caused great local suffering, their devastations, being confined to a section in which only a small percentage of the land has been broken up, have not perceptibly reduced the aggregate of the crops of the entire country or affected the price of grain. The grasshoppers which come from the plains the first year deposit their eggs on the fields they visit, and in the following spring these are hatched out about the time the grass and winter grains start. Before their wings are sufficiently developed to enable them to fly, they eat up every tender green thing which comes within their reach. The corn, spring wheat, and later garden vegetables are not likely to be injured by these undeveloped insects. When they become able to fly, they go away, and may penetrate still further into the older settled country; but the life of the second generation is a short one, and they soon die, leaving no eggs to be hatched out the next year.

The sections of country which were most injured by grasshoppers last year were either those which were first visited in 1873, or were attacked by insects which were hatched from eggs deposited in that year; so that, judging from the past experience of the West, there is reason to look for less damage this year than was done last, and while limited areas may be devastated no general destruction need be anticipated. These remarks do not, of course, apply to isolated settlements like those in Colorado, which may be visited every year.

California Nuisances.

There are many nuisances encountered by the farmer in California which do something to countervail the surpassing loveliness of the climate. Of these, ants are one. Frequently food can be preserved only by being suspended in sacks, or placed in cupboards with their legs standing in water. The native Californians scrape all the grass out of their yards and tramp the ground down hard to keep the ants away. Choppers are sometimes driven from a tree by the amazing multitude and the stench of them. They collect great quantities of grass seed into their holes, leaving the chaff on the surface, and these chaff heaps become quite a resource for stock in the winter. The fleas have given rise to a fashionable folly known as the "California wriggle," which even young ladies practice in the presence of their lovers. In the high mountain regions, strange to say, and around the salty lagoons of the bay, mosquitoes are so intolerably bad that men often wear mosquito bars on their heads. On the portion of the plains overflowed in the wet seasons, gnats are so thick that many people live for weeks in a smoke, with their hands and faces lacerated by themselves to a bloody blotch. In the coast valleys and the interior basin, ground squirrels swarm in countless hordes, honey-combing all the surface of the earth, and devouring every green thing, unless the farmers make banded war on them with strychnine pot, shot gun, trap, sulphur smoke, water and all other conceivable devices. Summer brings a plague of impalpable dust which penetrates even into a watch; winter, a plague of fathomless mud and of miring down.

A Savage Actor.

Mrs. Oates the actress, says of her husband that during the quarrel he leaped out of bed, dressed, and ordered a porter to take away his trunk. He then pulled out his watch. Let his wife finish: It was a valuable one, and had been given to him by my first husband before his death. He pulled it angrily out of his pocket, and, marching a few steps toward the bed (I was lying in bed), he took deliberate aim at my head, and hurled it with all his force. The watch struck against the head of the bed and smashed into a thousand atoms. And after that he cancel Alison, Mrs. Oates' treasurer.

A Trait of Indian Life.

An adventurous writer tells the following extraordinary story of an Indian chief's paternal love: Death had taken the old chief's son, and his grave was dug on a small eminence, some furlongs distant from the fort. On reaching the spot, we found an immense concourse of natives assembled, among whom the father and family of the deceased were conspicuous. The former stood on the brink of the grave in a desponding mood; and, though he permitted no outward symptom of grief to appear, it was yet evident to all that a mighty and continued effort alone kept it in restraint. He appeared to be about fifty years of age, and his form and features, though stern and swarthy, offered a model of manly beauty. The mother and her daughters were loud in their expressions of grief; but that of the father, from its very calmness, was the more terrible, and I could not but sympathize with feelings so obviously acute. The weeping and wailing of the assembled friends were the only sounds to be heard, and for a long while the business for which they were assembled was suspended, as if no one was willing to impose the last trial of their hearts upon the bereaved parents.

At length the father gave a stern order that the body should be deposited in the grave; a mandate which was reluctantly obeyed by her who had equal cause to mourn their great loss. The old man then commanded silence, and, in a resolute tone of voice, began to address the assembled multitude. Having called attention to the different events of his life, as connected with the rank he occupied, he proceeded to remind them—always addressing himself to Mr. D.—of the domestic afflictions he had endured, concluding with the recent death of his eldest and most beloved son, whose corpse was now before us.

"Now," said the old chief, "the string of my bow is broken, the last hope of my declining days has forsaken me. Seek not to dissuade me from the resolution I have adopted, for I have resolved upon following him, and all you can urge will be in vain; life has no longer any charm for me. I was once a hunter, but am now no longer so. I was once the proud father of two noble sons; but, alas! where are they? I was a warrior, but am no longer so. Wherefore shall I continue to cumber this earth with my useless presence?"

The silence that now prevailed was so deep that not even a breath was audible. The old man folded his blanket around him, cast one farewell look on the fair fields and the broad rolling river in the vicinity; and then, to the surprise of all present, descended composedly into the pit, and laid himself upon the corpse of his departed son.

"Throw in the earth, fill up the grave, cover up my last earthly residence," he exclaimed. "Nay, do not hesitate, for I am resolved to die."

Screams of agony arose from the afflicted wife and daughters; vehement expostulations were resorted to by all around; but the old chief remained firm. Not the tenderest entreaties of those who were dearest to him among the living—not the eager representations of his friends, backed by the usually influential voice of Mr. D., could for an instant shake the resolve of the self-devoted victim.

"I will die!" said the old man; "seek no longer to prevent it; I repeat it, I will die!"

When it was found that all expostulations and entreaties were in vain, the friends held a clamorous council among themselves, which resulted in a decision to obey the will of the chief. When he saw his wish would be complied with, he again spoke and gave directions for the disposal of his property; his horses were to be divided among his relations, ten of the finest being first given to Mr. D., who was looked upon by the Indians as an adopted father. Meanwhile I had advanced to the brink of the grave, in order to observe narrowly the countenance of the old man. I could perceive no symptoms of weakness. The same stern calmness, which was at first perceptible, still continued to characterize it, and, as the clods of earth began to shower down upon him, still not a muscle relaxed. In the midst of the most fearful howlings and lamentations were the horrid obsequies performed; the clay and the sand being filled in, the green sod was at length carefully arranged over the small spot which marked the last resting-place of the living and the dead.

Detroit Free Pressings.

Among the improvements noticed by a Western paper is the mention that "our friend Shaw has set out two shade trees in front of the house he cheated his mother out of."

It's well enough to be posted in orthography. When an editor receives a letter saying: "Sur—Stopp mi papper, kuss yew!" he doesn't feel half as badly as if the writer had put his words in straight English.

An old citizen of Vermont observes that when a post-office clerk gets too high-nosed to lick a stamp on to a letter, it is time that the country had a change of administration.

A man digging a well in New Jersey came across a hoop skirt eighteen feet beneath the surface of the ground, and it flew up and struck him across the nose just as naturally as if he had come across it in an alley.

A Michigan farmer remarked the other day that he had got to Hannibal Hamlin his barn. He meant that he had got to raise it.

The Toledo *Blade* also uses the expression "on to-morrow," but there is no law to prevent an American newspaper from being printed entirely in Spanish if the editor so elects.

Dr. Kropper says that we shall have a cool summer in America, but such predictions are looked upon as humbuggery by a man who has his ice contract made.

An Iowa congregation dismissed its preacher because he signed his name to a hair-dye testimonial. It was the last hair that broke the camel's back, and a white one at that.

You couldn't get one man out of ten to carry a bath brick along the street unless it were wrapped up in a paper, but you may have observed that the man who pays six shillings for a box of strawberries takes them on his hand and walks along as proudly as the King of Borneo.

When a householder, struggling to get a panel bedstead down stairs, loses his grip on the railing and brings up against the hall door, and the bedstead brings up against him, nine wives out of ten will open the sitting room door and mildly inquire: "Richard, didn't I hear something fall?"

National Debts.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, presents the contrast between English and American efforts to reduce the national debt. "We cannot but feel with regret," says the *Times*, "that the United States in this respect shows more the high spirit of a nation conscious of a great destiny and anxious above all things that no shortcomings of the present generation shall interfere with the teachings their children have received."

AN INTERESTING VIEW.

The River Systems of the United States as Shown by the New Maps.

Among the most interesting of the series of statistical maps published by the United States government is one showing the river systems of the country, and giving the more important facts concerning the country drained by each of the systems, as disclosed by the census of 1870. This map is so arranged that a single glance shows the area occupied by each river or group of rivers, while a closer examination reveals the exact extent of this area in square miles, the population, the annual rain-fall, and the volume of the principal products, together with the amount of steam and water power in actual use in each region. Nothing could more vividly impress upon the mind the extent, variety, and possible development of the resources of the United States than a careful study of this map, while even a cursory attention to its principal features cannot but be interesting.

As it lies before the student, it presents three great divisions, the valleys on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, running toward the Atlantic; the valleys on the west of the Rocky mountains, whose waters find their way to the Pacific; and between these the marvelous series of valleys drained by the Mississippi, embracing three-fourths of the area of the Union, and yielding every variety of product known to the country.

The first region to which we have alluded lies on the eastern slope of the Alleghanies, and is divided naturally by the line of the Potomac. North of this dividing line lies the portion of the country principally occupied by what are most familiar to us under the name of the Eastern and the Middle States. Its chief rivers are the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna. Here we have the industrial life of the country in its most concentrated form. The area of the region is but 135,417 square miles. Its population is nearly ten million (9,983,412). The average rain-fall (forty-one inches) and its climate are favorable to agriculture, and we find that it raises rather more than twenty million pounds of tobacco, over twenty-one million bushels of wheat, and fifty-four million bushels of corn. But the secret of its prosperity is the fact that its steam-power and its water-power, in actual use, amount to almost a million horse-power, the exact figures being 936,000. When we remember that Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are on the coast line of this region, and that the mountain barrier which bounds it on the west is crossed by the three great trunk lines of railway and by the Erie canal, we see how commerce joins with manufactures to unite in this corner of the continent the portion of its population at present the most wealthy and productive.

South of the Potomac lies the remainder of the first great division. Its area is slightly greater than that of the northern section, being 163,121 square miles. The rain-fall is the same. It produces about four-fifths as much wheat (16,418,000 bushels), and a little more corn (56,322,000 bushels), while its other agricultural products are far in excess. Of tobacco, it raises 63,628,000 pounds; of rice, 56,268,000 pounds; of cotton, 575,000 bales. But its steam and water power are only 144,000 horse power. The population is less than half (4,224,041). It is unnecessary to comment on the causes which have retarded the progress of this section. The prime one among them is happily removed, and with the passage of time, the splendid natural advantages, which are not inferior to those existing north of the Potomac, must make this region the home of a population as energetic and prosperous as any in the land.

The second great division of the Union to which we have invited attention lies west of the Rocky mountains. Its resources are partly undeveloped, but are mostly of a kind not included in the statistics given on the map of the river system. That they are very great, and rapidly and steadily advancing, is well known.

Between these divisions lies the region drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is the great valley land of the country. Stretching from the British possessions on the north to the gulf on the south, it is so situated that a sinking of the continent one thousand feet would join the lakes to the ocean and divide the continent into two enormous islands. Over the vast plain population has spread, in uneven lines and at varying rates, until more than sixteen millions of souls have found their homes there. Divided by a mountain range, which art and energy have conquered, from the busy and crowded sea-board, its eastern half shows already a steam and water power in use equal to seventy per cent. of those in the Eastern and Middle States. It produces a million and a quarter bales of cotton, one hundred and eighty-three million bushels of wheat, and five hundred and sixty million bushels of corn. Its tobacco crop reaches 276,649,000 pounds. Thus this valley embraces the principal grain producing region, almost the whole of the tobacco producing region, nearly half of the cotton producing region, and contributes considerably to the crops of sugar and rice, while it embraces the larger part of the grazing region. The bare enumeration of these facts shows the wonderful attainment and the far more wonderful promise of the Mississippi valley. Considering also the rapid strides that have been made by manufacturers, as shown by the amount of steam and water power in use, there is practically no limit to be placed on the future progress of the valley.

In this rapid glance at the more prominent facts presented by the statistical map, we have omitted several minor divisions, which are, nevertheless, of great value. We hope that these maps may ultimately be printed in sufficient numbers to be placed in every considerable educational establishment in the country. They are invaluable as instruments for conveying vivid, accurate and permanent general impressions of the important features of the continent—physical, industrial, social and political. The one which we have commented on is not more interesting or useful than the remainder of the series.

The Codfish.

The codfish is a noble animal. He is served to you on Cape Cod, says a correspondent, fresh from his native lair, and fried in company of a thin slice of fat salt pork; and this is the orthodox way of preparing it. A mackerel may be boiled or broiled, he may be pickled or smoked; but a codfish should be first caught, then disemboweled and washed, then gently salted for the space of half a dozen hours, and

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALVIN JOHN, :::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., June 16, 1875.

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HOW TO GROW INDEPENDENT.

We have time and again called attention to the suicidal policy adopted by the great majority of farmers in North Carolina—that of sending to the North for their flour, their meat, their butter and their hay. There is no necessity for this, for nowhere on God's green earth can bread and meat, butter and hay be produced to greater perfection or more profit than here. And until this is done—until our farmers turn their attention in this direction they will not only remain dependent and poor but keep getting more so. A more diversified system of farming and the utilization of the advantages furnished by soil and climate for producing their bread and meat, their milk, butter and hay, and all the other comforts of life—these must be insisted on and adopted, and then will our people feel independent and grow prosperous.

THE REPUBLIC magazine for June, is a valuable number. As usual its leading articles show a thorough knowledge of the subjects discussed. "The Civil Service Experiment" throws light on the defects of the system which has recently been abandoned. The article on Joshua R. Giddings, is a fine tribute to a grand character. "Romish Designs in America," will awaken widespread thought on a subject that is daily growing in magnitude. "Elements of Wealth in the South," "Building Associations" and "Society in the South," are among the many good things served up for June. Every American citizen should possess a copy of this valuable magazine, published at Washington, D. C., $3.00 per year. Begin with the new Volume.

THE SPECIAL TAX LAW.

The following is a copy of the Act authorizing the Mayor and Commissioners of Elizabeth City to levy the Special Tax.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That for the purpose of enabling the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank to provide for the payment of the present outstanding indebtedness of said town, the said Mayor and Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion to levy a special tax on the property in said town, not to exceed Nineteen Hundred Dollars, *provided* that in redeeming the present outstanding orders not more than seventy-five cents on the dollar of their face value be paid, and provided further that parties holding orders may be permitted to use the same in paying this special tax at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly read three times and ratified the 18th day of March 1875.

J. L. ROBINSON,
Speaker of House of Representative.
R. F. ARMFIELD,
President of Senate.

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanics Lien, Rights of married women, and Personal Liberty, and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of binding efficacy and are chiefly enjoyed by the friends of constitutional reform. Indeed they were incorporated in the bill mainly to remove partizan clamor, and anticipate unscrupulous agitation.

We copy the above from the Democratic Address issued to the people of North Carolina. These "restrictions" were incorporated in the Convention bill it is true, but it is well known *why*. Without them the vote of the country members could not be obtained. The advice from headquarters came: "Put them in. They amount to nothing—are not of binding force, but it will quiet the fears of the weaker brethren and will remove partisan clamor,' and stop the mouths of thousands opposing us." They were put in and the bill passed. Having secured the bill, the Head Centres of the party are already chuckling over their success and declare their purpose to ignore all restrictions. Remember 1861.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It has always seemed to us that there is no party in this country that has such strong claims upon young men. It has made possible the government which protects them and the Republic which they love. It is a party of progress, of youthful aspirations, and has within it, subject to development, the principles of individual and national success. To the standard of this party, a standard of patriotism, of loyalty, of political integrity, the nation calls its young men. Let them respond to the call, and by their earnest efforts preserve for posterity the rich blessings of self government which they now enjoy.

They (the restrictions) are recognized as of binding efficacy.—*Dem. Address, June 1st, 1875.*

The ablest Democratic papers of the State declare that they are not worth the paper upon which they are printed, and the *Carolina Watchman* goes so far as to say that 'no prominent man whose opinion is worth anything is in favor of observing them."

LABOR.

It is the destiny of man to labor. Long before Noah "began to be husbandman and planted a vineyard," the decree had gone forth, that "in the sweat of his face should man eat bread." In every vocation of life, whether agricultural, mechanical, professional or mercantile, success and labor are Siamese twins. Every path of progress and advancement is up hill, and upon every finger board is inscribed the word *labor*. It is only the silly gilded butterflies of society who appear to despise honest toil.

R. T. FULGHUM, Esq., of Raleigh, announces that he will commence on the 26th inst., the publication of the *Southern Illustrated Age*, the only illustrated Weekly in the South. He states that it will be an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained original or foreign. The subscription price will be $2 per annum.

Have the people ever considered why it was that during the canvas last summer for members to the Legislature, not a word was said about calling a Convention. Who, among the masses and those most deeply interested, had any idea that any attempt would be made in that direction? The truth is, the leaders in this movement were afraid to risk the question before the people.

During discussion of the Convention question by the last Legislature a large and influential portion of the Democratic press of the State made strong opposition. They condemned the movement as unnecessary and injurious. But the lash and spur of the leaders have already compelled them to fall into line. They now advocate the very measure they opposed. Oh, consistency! thou art a jewel.

Has it come to this, that North Carolinians and the sons of North Carolinians cannot meet together in convention and frame a constitution, for themselves and their brethren?—*Albemarle Times.*

This is not the issue. "North Carolinians and the sons of North Carolinians" *did* meet together in 1868 and framed our present Constitution. The Convention was composed of 120 delegates, 105 of which were natives and to the "manner born."

It will not do for aspirants to stand in the way if the choice of the people is clearly indicated in another direction Self-abnegation in favor of the public interests, is the governing impulse in the breast of the patriot, and where this feeling prevails there can be no probability of divisions and party splits.

Education is the corner stone of this Republic; ignorance is the greatest peril. From ignorance springs crime. It is, therefore, the first and highest duty of every good citizen to do all in his power to remove this ignorance, or reduce it to its minimum.

The New Hampsoire Legislature has completed the work which the people failed to do at the State election. They elected PERSON C. CHENEY, the Republican candidate, Governor.

Remember 1861. The mischief and ruin that Convention brought upon the country, called as this, without submitting it to a vote of the people, and in defiance of their wishes.

All amendments, if any are needed, can be made by legislative enactment, as heretofore, without the expense of holding a Convention. A Convention, with its arbitrary powers may do much harm.

After a candidate has been fairly and regularly nominated the whole strength of the party should be exerted in favor of his election.

It is not generally known that the coast of North Carolina is warmer in winter and colder in summer than any other coast on the American Continent. It is a fact nevertheless.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE

Martin County Convention.

The Republicans of Martin county met in Convention at the court house in Williamston on June the 12th for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional convention to be held in Raleigh on Sept. 6th.

Convention was called to order by Joseph M. Siterson chairman of county Exe. Committee. On motion of W. A. Johnson Jos. M. Siterson, was made permanent chairman, and J. P Butler, secretary. On motion of A. W. Powers, Jos. J. Martin was nominated by acclamotion, and a committee was appointed by the Chair to wait upon him inform him of his nomination and request his presence. During the absence of the committee the audience was entertained with an eloquent address by the chairman, Joseph M. Siterson and others. In a few moments the nominee Mr. Martin entered the court house amid three rousing cheers, and on ascending the stand he in a very eloquent manner thanked the Convention for the honor confered and the confidence reposed in him. He then led up in a lengthy address, denouncing the convention as uncalled for, expensive and detrimental to the interest of the people.

The speaker took his seat amid deafning applause. On motion of A. W. Powers, the following resolutions were adopted, 1st. *Resolve* that we the Republicans af Martin county in convention assembled do heartily endorse our worthy Govenor and leader Curtis H. Brogden and his administration.

2d. *Resolve*: That we endorse the administration of all his State officers.

3rd *Resolve*: That we denounce the Convention as uncalled for, and injurous to the people of the State of North Carolina, and we the Republicans of Martin county will use every effort to prevent any change in the present constitution by a call convention.

4th. *Resolve*: That a copy of the proceedings be sent to the *Era* and *North Carolinian* for publication.

Convention adjourned sine die.

JOS. M. SITERSON,
Cham'n.
J. P. BUTLER,
Sec't'y.

Republican Meeting.

A meeting of the Republicans of New Hope Township, Perquimans Co. was held at New Hope school house on the 12th of June 1875, for the purpose of nominating township officers for said township, and appointing delegates to attend the county Convention to be held at Hertford on the 30th instant. The meeting was organized by electing W. J. Porter Esq. as chairman and Newton Johnson secretary. The following persons were nominated for township officers: For Justice of the Peace, W. J. Porter and W. P. McFarland—Clerk, J. K. Wood—Constable, G H. Wood—School committee, W. A. Dail, W. A. Bogee and Isaac Brown. After delegates were appointed to the County Convention, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adapted:

Whereas we, the people of New Hope township do assemble for the purpose of re-affirming our adherence to the great principels of the Republican party and whereas it is a great privilege vouchsafed to us to meet and consult together for the public good: therefore,

Resolve: That we approve the administration of Gov. C H. Brogden and fully appreciate his noble efforts to preserve law and order in our State.

Resolve: That we fully endorse the course of John Q. A. Wood, our representative in the Legislature, and believe him to be the right man in the right place.

Resolve: That we fully endorse *The Elizabeth City* NORTH CAROLINIAN, and believe it to be a true exponent of Republican principles and a faithful organ of the Republican party.

Resolve: That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolinian with request that they be published.

Adjourned
W. J. PORTER,
NEWMAN JOHNSON, Cham'n.
Sec'y.

Who Says So?

Miss Gossip says so. How does she know? Because Miss Tittle-tattle said that Miss Busy-body inferred from what Miss Gad-about heard whispered at Mrs Know-alls, that it was so.

Listen to this quartette of news-dealers and gossip-venders (and you will find them everywhere in society,) and you will hear more in one hour that is strange and unaccountable, *horrid, disgusting disgraceful*, than you ever dreamed of nine-tenths of which never happened, and never will, but originated, grew, and matured in the shallow brain of idle-handed, jealous-hearted gossips and slanderers.

But the venom they circulate through the veins of society oftentimes causes many a sensitive nature to shrink from enemies to human hopes and happiness, and many a heart to break beneath this breath of scandal which falls like a heavy mist over a cloudless sky, dimming all that's bright and fair.

It causes many a life to go out in darkness that might have been a crown of glory to some one, and a blessing to many.

It causes many a white soul to be borne by the angels to its home on the other shore, while the dew of youth is on the lips, the bloom of beauty on the cheek, and the buoyancy of hope like a fountain of joy in the heart, all blighted, and "faded like a passing dream," to gratify the base aims of social gossips.

Who says so? Political gossip says so. He was a white man in the truest, noblest sense—high-minded, generous-hearted, "with malice towards none," but political aspirants said that he must die in the field at whatever cost.

They attack him with every weapon that political falsehood and scandal can invent, until his great noble heart and wholesouled nature shrinks from the contest. But he is in the field, his friends urge him on and his opponents would call him coward to withdraw.

Malice and slander overpower him and he dies politically and physically.

While they bear away the dead politician and the young lifeless maiden, fallen in the beauty of womanhood, and the glory and pride of manhood, while many hearts are sad, and many eyes are wet with the dew of grief, "till small voices" are repeating in the ears of gossip and slander, "Behold, this is thy work!"

Who says so? *Conscience, a guilty conscience* says so, when we doom our fellowmen to darkness, despair and death.

Time and circumstances are bearing us rapidly on where the records will be opened, wherein our thoughts and deeds are written; where the slanderer and his victems will meet—meet to render an account of their pilgrimage this side the river, and at Heaven's gate will be written, "Only the pure in heart can enter here."

Who says so? He of whom it is beautifully said, that is "chiefest among ten thousand and the One altogether lovely!"

—DAISY DELL, *of the Washington Gazette.*

Important to the Brooklyn Jurymen, Theodore Tilton, and Others.

A Discovery that will make George Francis Train look happier, and will cure Mark Twain's cold. It should be used by persons of sedentary habits—such as the Brooklyn jurymen and Judge Neilson. It is also beneficial in cases where the functions of the brain and heart are deranged, as in the severe cases of Theodore and "Vickey." It also has a specific influence on the nervous system, especially the sympathetic, arousing and augmenting the organic functions, and thus aids in developing the faculties of benevolence, cheerfulness, etc. If Miss Anna Dickinson had used it, her lectures would have been tempered with a kindly spirit of charity, and not so bitterly satirical; and if Mrs. Stowe had tried its virtues, she would have been content to let that little Byronic difficulty alone. It is also an excellent purifier and invigorator for *Colonel Blood*. It will regulate your system, arouse the functional activity of your liver, dispel melancholy, and make you sweet-tempered, staong, robust, and happy. Go to your druggist, and buy Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and if you wish to know more concerning the physical and mental constitutions of individuals, and the corresponding effect upon their moral nature, read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," published by the author, R. V. Pierce, M. E., Buffalo, N. Y. $1.50 (post-paid).

On Saturday the 15th inst., in Swan Quarter, Mr. George Jarvis and his wife were on a visit to some of their neighbors, riding in a cart, when one of the tires came off, and lodging between the wheel and cart body, gave the horse a fright, which caused him to run away. In the outset Mrs. Jarvis was thrown from the cart, stunned and badly bruised. In his efforts to escape, the horse ran the cart into a fence and threw Mr. Jarvis out upon the back of his head and shoulders, fracturing his skull and crushing some of the shoulder bones. He survived about half an hour and died seemingly sensible to the last.—*Echo.*

The Winston *Sentinel* says that a large area of ground in that and the adjoining counties, prepared for tobacco, has been planted in corn in consequence of the backwardness of the season and scarcity of plants

The Recovery of the Cumberland's Safe.

Norfolk, Va., June 11.—Capt. Brown of the schooner J. C. arrived here today in charge of an iron safe of the man of war Cumberland, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate ram Virginia, in 1862. Divers had been at work on the deck ten years, having in view the recovery of this safe. The lucky man had been at the wreck only forty-eight hours when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud The water at that place is seventy-eight feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked, and, as it was hoisted on deck, a few pieces of gold coin dropped out. It is generally believed that the safe contains between $60,000 and $100,000 in gold.

Let it be remembered that in 1871, Judge Merrimon and other Democratic lawyers endeavored to get up a case before the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of upsetting the Homestead provision of our present State Constitution. If the Democrats should have a majority in the Convention some of these gentleman will probably be placed upon the Supreme Court Bench of North Carolina and the retrospective features of the Homestead provisions will be declared unconstitutional. This will leave the poor man's property liable to execution, and it may be sold to pay debts contracted during the war This will prove a rich harvest to Democratic lawers and will reduce the poor people of North Carolina to worse than Egyptian bondage.

As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so proper organizations is the price of political success. Last fall our party might have been faithfully represented by the image of the ancient god which had neither hands or feet with which to reach out or advance. Its every member seemed to settle back in his political harness as though he had no load to carry, no responsibility to impel him onward, and the result was defeat, retributive for the apathy which produced it. But the defeat was not a rout, only a stimulus. What we looked upon as Yankee guns proved to be Democratic artillery—when we supposed we were on dress parade we were surprised by the enemy. We did not meet a Bull Run, only a Shiloh surprise. Since then reinforcements have come to us, and now most that is requried is drill and organization.

All the Soylocks of the land who hold notes against their neighbors for debts contracted during the war are anxious to have a Democratic majority in the Convention. They no doubt cherish the hope that a new Supreme Court will be provided for and that the retrospective features of the Homestead law will be declared unconstitutional. How they would delight in seizing the poor man's little home to satisfy both their debts and their revenge!—*Era.*

Gen. Hawley is about to relinquish his residence in Hartford and remove to Philadelphia, giving up the whole of his time to the management of the Centennial Exposition. He says he is glad to know that the American people have at last taken a real interest in the Centennial. The Commission has at present ample funds to meet all the needs of the next two months, and large additions are expected before the expiration of that time, to meet further requirements.

The Cotton Crop of this year in the Southern States is generally favorable, notwithstanding the exceptionally inclement season. Louisiana reports an increase in acreage of four per cent, Mississippi of three per cent and Arkansas the same. Texas shows still more satisfactory returns and Alabama is also encouraging.

The Toledo Blade says: "With a reasonably full vote, which will be given, the Republicans can carry Ohio next Fall by a handsome majority. Everything is favorable for such a result, and Republicans in sister States may confidently look for the redemption of Ohio from Democratic corruption in October."

There is a general impression that the Democrats of Missouri have taken the lead of their party in the way of stupid if not criminal blunders. It will not take indepent voters long to make up their minds as to the propriety of opposing to the bitter end such Democracy as is now displayed in New Hampshire and Missouri.—*Tribune.*

A revival of trade is manifest. With the warmth of Spring there has come a rapid development of retail business in this city, and leading houses find their sales much exceeding those of May last year. In fact the general testimony is that the Spring trade has put a partial quietus on the cry of hard times.—*New York Tribune.*

A rustic youngster, being asked out to take tea with a friend, was admonished to praise the eatables. Presently the butter was passed to him, when he remarked. "Very nice butter—what there is of it," and observing a smile, he added, "and plenty of it—such as it is."

Gov. Wm. Allen, of Ohio, states in a letter to the Charlotte *Observer* that he was born in Edenton, N. C., in 1806.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. E. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MISS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank County will meet at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 1st Thursday of July 1875, being the first day of the month for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting Certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue two days. All persons desiring to teach a public School in this county, including those now holding Certificates from this Board, should be present for examination, as no teachers can receive an order for wages, for a School taught under the present law, from the Public School fund on any certificate heretofore granted.

Examinations free.

WALTER F. POOL,
Chm'n Board Ex.

Elizabeth City June 16, 1875.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday 31st inst the Steamer ELIZABETH CITY, D. S. S. Trans. Co., will leave the Company's Wharf for Norfolk, Va., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 O'clock A. M. during the Trucking season

W. A. HARNEY,
Gen'l Agent.

E. City May 24th 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Steam Engines
AND
BOILERS,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs FISK & CO.
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becomes more and more apparent every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in this section and at the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with freight added from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, also pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engines set up and satisfactory started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Saunders Elizabeth, City We do not propose to compete with the numerous *low* price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, compete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinery used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Discriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER.
June 16th 1875. tf.

CUSTOM HOUSE, EDENTON, N.C.
Collector's Office, May 10th, 1875.

To all whom it may Concern:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 26th day of April, 1875, George H. Perdie of Portsmouth, Va., entered for consumption at the above Custom House in the District of Albemarle, N. C., three bales (250 lbs) unmanufactured Tobacco (Cuba) Imported in Schooner S. S. Lewis of Norfolk, Va., and having failed to pay or secure the duties amounting to $87.50 as required by law, I shall (if not sooner paid) proceed to sell for cash at public sale on the 16th day of June 1875 in the town of Elizabeth City N. C. the said Tobacco or so much thereof as will be necessary to liquidate said duties together with all cost and expenses attending such sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the amount of duties in Gold Coin.

CHAS. G. MANNING,
47-4t. COLLECTOR.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE 52 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tiding of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Informs them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods.
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, situated on the corner of Road & Ehringhouse Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m

E. City N. C April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT.

Take Notice

THAT

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

TO BUY

CHEAP

Dry Goods

NOTIONS,

Dress Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats,

and

Clothing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in

this Place, therefore do not

lose your chance

to lay in a

SUPPLY

and go to

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S.

on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County, } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.

vs

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weeky newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
51-6, Clerk Superior Court.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON,
E. City N. C April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of filing funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING
APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City.
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED.
41-3m. ED.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been produced.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1st, 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address.

J. C. PERRY,
Proprietor.

☞ The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.
June 2nd, 1875.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9, 5 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ATTENTION DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

1st DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.
P. JOHN, Chm'n.
May 26th, 1875.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins' Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX. 535. NORFOLK, Va.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of N. C. rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of its products market, in pleasantness of climate, in the susceptibility of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built from Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming, and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement of putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and over near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the county, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, 250 per acre, not having been cultivated in a part of it this year in cotton. It has on it corn, wheat, oats, and other crops will. Price $25 per acre on easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish,

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

LAGER BEER,

SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gates county Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son., of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from every one.

RTH CAROLINIAN

EDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

NORTHERN VISITORS

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of ...folk, Va. Parties coming here from the ... could take passage on the Bay line ... which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ex... ing, or arrive at Portsmouth the next ... ing in time to connect with the Elizabeth ... cars.

ocal and Personal.

ALPHEUS F. STAFFORD has been ...inted Post Master at Rose Dale, ...county. The office will not be re... ed from Rose Dale.

JOSH BILLINGS says he don't care ...much people talk, if they will only ... in a few words. He might have ... and always adhere to the truth.

Mrs. LINDSEY has been appointed ...istress at Hertford, Perquimans ... This will give general satisfac... The office has been added to the ... Money Order list.

By notice elsewhere given it will ...en that the Board of Examiners for ...ncy will sit at the Court House, ...1st and 2nd days of July. Teach... iring schools in this county will ...d.

JAMES H. POOL, Esq., of "Our ... and Our Dead" is in the city. ...boyhood days were spent here and ...paying his old home a visit. He ...s a call and spent an hour in ...chat. Call again.

The next regular meeting of the ...'s Industrial Association will be ...the Rail Road office in the Al... House on Friday evening of ...ek. A full attendance is request... and all are invited.

Mr. J. C. PERRY will open the ... Head Hotel on the 1st of July. ...as secured first class cooks and ...ng servants; our friend WM. ... will again occupy the position ...rk. He is affable, genial and ...ng.

Capt. W. A HARNEY, of this City, ...gain been awarded the contract for ...ng the mails between Norfolk and ...ton by way of Elizabeth City. ...g been in the service so long and ...performed his duty so well the ...ment reposes great confidence in ...

We were favored last week with a ...from Col. THOS. B. LONG, Special ...of the Post Office Department. It ...ays a treat to have calls from such ...ergetic, whole souled Republicans. ...Long is thoroughly conversant with ...ings of the people of the whole ...and the reports encouraging pro...

The famous "Alexina House" at ... Head is being fitted up to furnish ... for this Season. Good sized ..., of ample size to accomodate ...es, can be rented for $7.50. ...en free of charge. This will afford ...andid opportunity for small families ...ing to board themselves. For ...ulars Address A. E. JACOBS, ...olk, Va.

A friend desires to know whether ...will agree to furnish the NORTH ...LINIAN on subscriptions being sent ...ually in advance. Says he "I am ...ous to have your paper in the hands ...dreds that do not now take it. ...people feel too poor to advance the ... subscription at once. I can ... numbers to pay me every month." ...ccede to the proposition. Let ...s do likewise. The great need of ...ent is correct political informa...

A correspondent informs us that ...2nd inst., a wreck was discovered ...abreast of Chichamocomico, about ... East of the Life Saving Station ... B. S. PUGH, Keeper of this ..., obtained a crew and with ...ity boarded the wreck and found ...ned bottom up. The name of the ...ed vessel could not be obtained. ...what we can learn of Mr. PUGH ...as the courage needed for his ...ion.

The school fund of this county ...insufficient to keep the schools ...four months in the year, the law ...it the duty of the Commission... submit the question of levying a ...tax to supply the deficiency, to ...ple. In order to save expense ...Commissioners have decided to let ...estion be voted on at the August ...on. Those in favo. will vote bal... "For School Tax," those opposed ...s "School Tax."

Fault has been found with the ...issioners of Pasquotank county by ...of the zealous friends of the public ...system for not earlier submitting ...estion to the people of levying a ... to keep the schools open for four ...hs in the year. The present Board ...not feel justified in imposing the ex... of a special election upon the ...y and hence decided to waite until ...rst general election in their ad...stration. Thus the question can be ...ed of without additional extra ...se.

The programme of the Commence... Exercises of the Wesleyan Female ...ge at Murfreesboro, did not reach ...till the evening of the 8th, too late ...our last issue. The sermon before ...graduating class was preached on ...day by Rev. J. C. GRANBERRY, of ...mond, Va., the address before the ...rary Society on Monday evening by ... HANNON, of Baltimore, Md., the ...lar Annual Address on Tuesday ...ning by Hon. A. M. WADDELL, of ...mington, N. C., and the address be... the Theta Delta Society last night ...Hon. W. ARMISTEAD, Esq., of Rich...d, Va.

The wheat and oats in this county are looking remarkably well. The prospects of the corn crop is excellent the stand of cotton is good and the potato crop never looked more promising. The farmers are feeling more encouraged.

The A. M. E. Zion Church of Hertford will hold a Festival and Fair on the 15th of July. Prominent speakers will be in attendance. The question discussed will be "The true condition of the colored people in this country."

The Rev. Mr. ABERNETHY, President of Rutherford College, this State, and Rev. SOLOMON POOL will preach in this place on Sabbath next, and will deliver Educational Addresses in the interest of Rutherford College on Monday evening following.

Having declined several communications advocating the claims of other candidates we feel constrained to take the same action with our respected correspondent "J." His points are well taken and we sympathize with the spirit actuating him, but the opening of our columns to *any* controversy of this kind would lead to unprofitable discussion and, we believe, result in harm.

Every substantial public improvement is a public benefit. There is no question about t is. Wherever located they increase the assessible value of property and as a consequence increase the public revenue. They not only show greater public taste and add to the general convenience but they evince public spirit and enhance the real value of real estate.

The Republicans of Martin county have nominated JOSE J. MARTIN for delegate to the Convention. They have acted wisely and will carry the county. See proceedings in another column. A correspondent, an able and influential Republican, writes;

"We earnestly hope that every county on your side of the Sound will follow the exam... of Martin—maintain union in the ra...s and nominate sound and able men."

Sealed proposals were received on Monday for rebuilding Knobs Creek bridge. The bids were $444; $396.28 and $200. The lowest bid was by BRIGHT & TRUEBLOOD, to whom the contract was awarded. The work to begin at once and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Foot passengers not to be obstructed and vehicles not longer than ten days after the bridge is torn up.

When we were reflecting on the subject and wrote an article last week on the Cemetery we did not know that the matter was claiming the attention of the Vestry of Christ's Church. But such is the fact. Action has been taken and the work commenced. The plan adopted is the right one. We heartily approve it.

The history of railroads everywhere show that they do more towards developing the resources increasing the business and building up the trade of a country than any other single agency. This grand improvement is our one special need. Without it we can do nothing. Our population is not increasing, our business is at a stand still, our trade is not improving, the value of our real estate is not advancing, the area of our cultivated land surface is not enlarged, nor are the material comforts and conveniences of our people at all what they should be. And we are convinced that none of these things will perceptibly change for the better until the railroad is completed. Every interest demands that each man put his shoulder to the wheel and vigorously push this great public enterprise forward. Do not leave all the work and burthen to rest upon a few.

Local Briefs.

The Track on the Fair Grounds will be put in order this week. Stockholders are invited to "practice" or drive on it at any time—The City Ordinances for 1875-'6 are printed. A few changes are made. Mayor WILCOX will enforce them. —Bishop HOOD of the Colored Methodist Church, is visiting this section in his official capacity.—Several cases in the Mayor's Court on Monday and Tuesday.—We call special attention to the new advertisement of SALOMONSKY's. They are selling out preparatory to closing up their business here. We are sorry they contemplate leaving us as they are among our best business men. —The Methodists have an interesting protracted meeting and revival in successful progress. The Rev. Mr. MARTIN, the Pastor of the Church here, is doing a good work.—The colored Odd Fellows held their annual celebration at this place yesterday. The steamer "Harbinger" arrived with a delegation from Norfolk.—The election of officers of Eureka Lodge No. 317 A. F. & A. M. takes place on Monday evening next.—V. CHILDERY is at work on a Row Boat. He proposes getting up a Club.—Capt. C. G. MANNING, of Edenton, is in the city.

Local Port-Folio.

Cheap drapery—the curtains of the night. The oldest settler—the evening sun. The best way for an old bachelor to secure better quarters—take a "better half." "I am bound to have my rights" —as the man said to the merchant who sold him a pair of boots, both lefts. What men going down hill want—checks. A caudal appendage—the gossip's tale.

Business Locals.

Sugar mighty cheap at Fowler's.

Examine Fowler's Coffee, Tea &c.

Go to Fowler's for alpaccas, grenadines, Lawns, white goods &c.

FOR SALE.—A 2nd hand 4 Horse Horizontal Engine and Boiler in good order and capable of running with ease a 40 or 50 Saw Gin. For Terms apply to C. C. ALLEN, Elizabeth City, N. C. 16-4t.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

W. J. Powers, Norfolk, Va.; S. W. Brothers, E. A. Leigh, S. B. Florance, N. C; M. L. Kendall, Balto.; N. A. Sevils, W. T, Brinkley N. C.; C. J. Hubbell, Va.; T. B. Long, J. A Jacocks, A O Dey, Wm. Gregory, T B. Garner, J P Whedbee, C M Taylor, Chas C Jones, R. B Alberson, J E DeComis and wife, J W Starke, E A Lamb, B Hostler, W H Leary, North Carolina; A E Jacobs, S Kmibell, Col. Ownes, Marshal Parks, Walter R Russell, Va; Geo. Reade, W S Ramsey, R E Best, Geo. Williams, Balto.; T T Abert, Washington.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxur..., so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-heart-," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KERO-ENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875-

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address for full particula... L. GUMP & Co. 79 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Great BLOOD Remedy IS

VEGETINE

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body and its stoppage is death. No disease can be in the body without first being generated in the blood, and no disease can possibly be in the body if the blood is pure. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

SCROFULAR, SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is "It acts differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.

Wite this complaint Vegetine acts differently, and works differently from any other remedy known to the medical faculty. It commences its work at the root of the disease, and the sore begins to heal at the foundation and continues gradually out toward the skin, making the sore smaller from day to day, and finally the disease is eradicated from the system.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

The Conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in their cure of diseases than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

TUMORS.

DR. TUTSEE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the *Vegetine* should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives no quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is known Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

CANKER, CANKEROUS HUMOR.

Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cankerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining held and feeling better, but take it regularly and effect a cure of the disease. The time and quantity of Vegetine to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, AND ERUPTION OF THE SKIN.

For this complaint Vegetine is the surest remedy. It cleanses and purifies the blood, causing pimples eruptions and humors to disappear, and does its work in a perfect natural way. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimple skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect.

SALT RHEUM.

Vegetine has cured many cases of Salt Rheum, and many of them of several years standing, where many other remedies have failed to effect a cure. All forms of this disease occur the most frequently in the spring and autumn, and are usually attended with burning, stinging and very trouble some itching, especially when the blood is in a heated condition.

Read the testimonials which appear in this paper every Wednesday.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN NEWSPAPER, AND

JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

Office near corner of **Main and Road Sts.** ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

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Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the

CAROLINIAN OFFICE

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will be two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

E. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a fog of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Astonishing. Address Beverly Co. 254 Wabash-av. Chicago

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BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON,

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers. 45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

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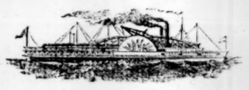

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Semi-weekly, Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded,

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Practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

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BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

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ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. *7,000 NOW IN USE!* Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine moulding executed and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses, Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C. Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly, (Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

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Cash. Cash.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Cornices, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Stationery, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Satchels, Reticules, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Rope, Cordage, Bagging, Ties, Wagon Material, Axles, Springs, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees, Neckyokes, Horse Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Lap Robes, Carriage Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Window Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Builders' Hardware, Tools, Files, Rasps, Saws, Planes, Augers, Bits, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Adzes, Squares, Rules, Levels, Vises, Anvils, Bellows, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Rivets, Iron, Steel, Coal, Wood, Stoves, Tinware, Hollowware, Woodenware, Willowware, Ironware, Steelware, Queensware, Glassware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Soap, Candles, Starch, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powders, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Candies, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, Queensware, Woodenware, Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Cornices, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, Shades, Globes, Lanterns, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Stationery, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Satchels, Reticules, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Rope, Cordage, Bagging, Ties, Wagon Material, Axles, Springs, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Poles, Whiffletrees, Neckyokes, Horse Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Lap Robes, Carriage Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Window Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Builders' Hardware, Tools, Files, Rasps, Saws, Planes, Augers, Bits, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Adzes, Squares, Rules, Levels, Vises, Anvils, Bellows, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Rivets, Iron, Steel, Coal, Wood, Stoves, Tinware, Hollowware, Woodenware, Willowware, Ironware, Steelware, Queensware, Glassware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Soap, Candles, Starch, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powders, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Candies, Confectionery, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, 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Horse Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, Whips, Lap Robes, Carriage Trimmings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Window Glass, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Nails, Screws, Locks, Hinges, Latches, Bolts, Builders' Hardware, Tools, Files, Rasps, Saws, Planes, Augers, Bits, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Adzes, Squares, Rules, Levels, Vises, Anvils, Bellows, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Rivets, Iron, Steel, Coal, Wood, Stoves, Tinware, Hollowware, Woodenware, Willowware, Ironware, Steelware, Queensware, Glassware, Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Soap, Candles, Starch, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Yeast Powders, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Candies, Confectionery,

GROCERY Department well to the front. Stock full and complete in all its branches. Prices low. Terms cash. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. Yours truly,

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DRY POINT MILLS.

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Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets and JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

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Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

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It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of sales than any machine in the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in the whole shop.

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281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 232 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine. Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta Washington, D. C., 521 Seventh St. S Mach

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. - Ilion, N. Y. REMINGTON AG'L Co.,

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47-3m.

GEORCE PAGE & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

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R. H. GRANT, J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants Grocers,

—AND DEALERS IN—

HAY, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders. 43-3t.

THE METALLIC LAMP CHIMNEY PROTECTOR

effectually prevents the breaking of Lamp Chimneys from sudden and unequal expansion by heating or cooling, which is the principal cause of breakage.

The Protector is simply suspended in top of chimney. It must be in place while Lamp is being lighted, and remain while Lamp is burning. It is a German production, and universally used in Austria and Prussia.

Sent post paid for 10 cents each or, 60cts., per dozen; address all orders to

PROTECTOR CO. PUTNAM, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO. 49-3t.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch. ALEX. P. HARPER & BRO., 728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa

33 3m.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on handfor sal

11-tf. JOHN M D S

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in case like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll imbibe
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straight forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 136 Main St NORFOLK VA.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese, Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with delicate and rich beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention directed to our

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

A perfect fit guaranteed. E. B. BLAMIRE & CO'S

LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents. Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more, expressed with freights prepaid.

Customers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,

182 MAIN STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envel

...GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm Notes.

...rather stiff well drained loam is the best soil for potatoes when quality as well as quantity of product is to be considered. Such a soil, all things considered, is the best garden soil.

...ry good fire kindler can be made ...ordinary potter's clay mixed with ...ter, and molded in the shape of ... When thoroughly burned it is ...porous and will absorb enough ...ht a fire several times. It should be kept ... a tin box.

...t is ... a living?" ...beggar who ...applied at his door for coal, victuals and ...ld clothes. "I had rather be doing much, ...," asked the ...e answer. ...e beggar. ...," said the ...er.

We hear from the *Prairie Farmer* that it is becoming the custom in the West, in raising fruit trees from the seed, to allow many of them to bear a year or two with a view to the discovery of new and valuable varieties. This is commendable—and we may add, is the only way that new fruits can be developed.

...the greedi... comer will ...and go in ...ing tools, ...of a hun... hard and ...he end of a ...hen he first ...le of those ...profession.

No poor man can afford to buy goods on credit, for if he does he usually pays more for the same article than he would if he paid cash, he is more easily able to buy goods he does not need, and is liable not be able ...lve him in ...A man who ...lit is like a ..., risks the ...current of ...carries him ...

...keep them. ...sed to his ...work and employer, he is worth more than a stranger. There is no way to make men interested in their work, of satisfying their self respect, treating them courteously and reasonably, giving them credit for success, while holding them wholly responsible for failures, and paying them promptly and liberally for their work. It will make their work ...otherwise, ...price, more ...to make it ...e we must ...ected laboring class. We are now in process of educating this class of men, at least so far as good management, ...

Table Pudding.—Take half a pound of apples grated, half a pound of fine sugar, six ounces of butter, eight eggs, omitting the whites of four; rind and juice of three lemons, with or without preserve; bake three-quarters of an hour. To be eaten cold.

Potato Cakes.—Take mashed potatoes, flour, a little salt and melted butter (to make them sweet), add a little powdered loaf sugar), mix with just enough milk to make the paste stiff enough to roll, make it the size and ...ness of a ...ake quickly.

A Good and Inexpensive Soup.—...following is a good ...up for the ...dinner table, and one that does ...not cost much. Three pounds of the neck of beef, one cow heel, a penny-worth of carrots and turnips, half a head of celery, one bunch of dried up sweet herbs, four onions browned, one pint of peas all put together in three quarts of water, and ...ome hours, ...of the cow ...pieces and ...

Spanish Cream.—Soak one ounce of gelatine in one pint of cold water; ...With one ...oughly two ...and one of ...se in baking powder, rub in a ...butter the size of an egg, add a little salt, and sweet milk enough to make a soft dough. Roll half an inch thick and bake in a shallow pan lined or ...ntly ...; have ready two quarts of fine fresh strawberries, ...ake, place ...and cover ...with white sugar and cream; put the other half on the fruit, and cover ...the same way ...serve as soon as done.

Tests of Well-Made Bread.—Good bread will feel light in the hand when tried in it, which will not be the case with that which has been imperfectly ...Kneaded. Good bread, cut with a sharp knife in the middle of the form, and ...the equality of size from which it is ...carried by large air bubbles or ...either that the dough stands ...which is ...ated flour, or that it has been ...ntatively prepared, or too heavily kneaded when it was made up for the oven. The loaves also of well-made and well-baked bread will retain their shape and not spread about if ...ingly forms, as they will when the dough has ...dered too moist. They will also ...e equally browned, but not dark-colored and hard. Loaves which have been carefully baked are sometimes burnt in one part, while the dough is scarcely set in another.

Cake for Preserving Butter.—To three ...ful of ...h to bear ...d of nice ...spoonful of ...d when it ...ake your ...each roll separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weigh the butter down, and pour over the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter perfectly fresh for a whole year. Be careful not to put any ice upon butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer when the heat will not admit of butter being made into ...olls pack closely in small ...the same ...ter to the ...depth of at least four inches, ...under the air, and answers very nearly ...as ...the first method suggested.

A Valuable Oil.

...you want to awaken Provincetown, on Cape Cod, very suddenly, says a writer, hire a loud-voiced man to shout "Rockhall" from the roof of a house. ...will be ...yourself in less than two ...in the midst of ...very lively ...

...d a cap... handsome ...wealth as ...own. Be... these ani... ...re is a pro... I imagine, ...of consid... This is ...is drawn ...fish, and ...which is used by watchmakers all over the world to oil the works of watches. A drop or ...goes a long way; and in fact the civilized world uses at present ...hundred millions of watches ...ons yearly, ...or, more ...An old ...e years in ...his jaw oil ...of fish was ...which he ...ht, and finally submitted it to a friend to test. Two or three men furnish the world's supply of this product; they have established their reputation

MRS. LINCOLN'S SAD STORY.

How She was Prevailed Upon to Submit to Treatment in an Asylum—Her Conversation Concerning Her Insanity—Her Determination to Commit Suicide Happily Frustrated.

There was no strategy used in taking Mrs. Lincoln to the insane asylum at Batavia, Illinois, neither was there any force required to bring her before the Chicago jury which declared her to be insane. When her son, Robert T. Lincoln, first decided to place her under proper control, he applied to several relatives to assist him, but all declined from sensitiveness. Judge Davis, an old-time friend of President Lincoln and his family, also shrank from the delicate task. Finally the Hon. Leonard Swett, who had known the unfortunate lady well in brighter days, resolved to undertake it. When he called upon Mrs. Lincoln he plainly told her she was insane, thinking it the better course to tell the truth, treat her like a lady, gently yet firmly, and rely upon her better instincts prompting her to acquiesce in the arrangements of her friends. After the trial, Mrs. Lincoln was deeply offended with Robert as well as Mr. Swett. She said there was a breach between herself and son which would never be closed.

In conversation with Mr. Swett she appeared to be more reconciled to her fate. Her manner betokened that she freely forgave both Robert and Mr. Swett, and she even clung to the latter as a protector. But before this was brought about, and when speaking of her insanity to Mr. Swett, she said: "It may be so; and what if it is so, what wonder is it? Haven't I had enough cause to derange any woman's brain? Did I not see my husband assassinated before my eyes? Have I not been homeless for years, and have I not buried all my children with the exception of Robert? Do you wonder that I am deranged?" Mr. Swett replied; "It is only a wonder, my dear madam, that your brain has stood it so long. I sympathize with you deeply, but we all believe it to be best that you should be placed in some safe position, where you will receive proper care and treatment. I want you to see it in that light yourself, and become reconciled to the wishes of your friends, who wish you nothing but good. I want you to feel that we are your friends—that I am your friend." She said: "You are no friend to me if you want to put me in an insane asylum."

The way in which Mrs. Lincoln eluded her guards and endeavored to take her own life on the day of her removal is thus told by the Chicago *Times:* So near as can be learned she found it an easy matter to convince the girl who had been stationed in her room to prevent any effort on her part to jump out of the window that it was necessary for her to step out into the hall for a moment. The good-natured servant girl consented, probably after some remonstrance, and once outside she seems to have found it quite as easy to pass the stalwart darky and Pinkerton's man, both of whom had been instructed not to allow her to pass on any pretense, though in no case to lay hands on her or to offer her any violence. She hurried by them and down the staircase toward the east front of the hotel to the drug store of Squair & Co., where she ordered two ounces of laudanum and a like quantity of camphor. The clerk looked at her doubtingly when she made this demand, but she assured him that she was troubled with neuralgia in her shoulder, and the pain was often so severe that she was impelled to seek relief by bathing it with the compound she had ordered. Still the clerk hesitated, and finally consulted the proprietor, who suspected the real object for which the mixture was desired, and concluding wisely that a little strategy was better than absolute refusal, he told her that it should be prepared for her, but that it would take about ten minutes to put it up, hoping in this brief space of time to find means of again placing her in the control of her friends. Without saying another word to indicate her intention, she stepped out to the sidewalk, called a carriage from the number always waiting there, and, stepping quickly inside, drove to the store of Rogers & Smith, scarcely a block away. The druggist to whom she had first applied suspected her object and hurried after her, as did Pinkerton's man. They arrived in time to prevent her receiving it, even though the compounder of drugs had been disposed to give it to her. She again turned to her carriage and drove to William Dale's, two blocks further away down Clark street. The druggist and policeman followed, and again she failed to procure the deadly fluid.

By this time it seemed to occur to her that her prescription must have been compounded at the first place to which she applied, so she again entered her carriage and drove back to Squair's store at the Pacific Hotel. A four-ounce vial was filled with a colored but harmless fluid and given her. She grasped it eagerly and started for her room, but had scarcely passed beyond the door when she placed the vial to her lips and drained it of its contents. * * * *

After waiting about fifteen or twenty minutes without feeling any unpleasant effects from the draught, she essayed to repeat the effort and again slipped from her room and passed down to the drug store. She told Mr. Squair that the lotion seemed too weak to afford her any relief, and asked for another ounce of laudanum to strengthen it. In order that there might be no mistake about it, she stepped behind the prescription case to see that it was properly prepared, thus putting the druggist to his wits' ends to find a new way to deceive her. Mr. Robert Lincoln, for whom he had sent the moment he first saw her in his store, had not arrived, and there was no one at hand into whose care she could be given. So he informed her that all the laudanum he had was kept in the cellar, and to that place he withdrew to prepare another compound of burnt sugar and water. An ounce vial was filled with this, labeled "Laudanum—poison," and given her, and, as in the former case, she stepped out on the sidewalk and drank the fluid, after which she hurried to her room. Shortly afterward her son arrived, and finally, finding all her efforts futile, she quietly submitted to surrounding circumstances, and when the hour for her departure arrived she accepted the kindly attentions of the friends who came to escort her to the depot so pleasantly that no one of the party suspected the terrible determination she had had in her mind until it was told them after her departure.

THE BOSTON CHILD MURDER.

Additional Particulars of the Murder of Mabel Young—Piper, the Boston Sexton, Accused of Being the Perpetrator of Another Horrible Crime.

The murder of the little girl, Mabel Young, in one of the Boston churches, has created the most intense excitement and indignation throughout the community. Thomas Piper, the sexton of the church, is still held in custody, and circumstances indicating his guilt are constantly multiplying. The incidents of the tragedy, so far as developed, are peculiarly touching. A beautiful little girl, while leaving the church with a flock of her Sunday schoolmates, with her books in her hand, strays up into the tower, or is possibly enticed thither to see the pigeons; and there, out of sight of all but one murderous fiend, receives the cruel wounds which were intended to end her innocent life; but the haste and incompleteness of the terrible work left her with strength enough to utter the few feeble cries which attracted the discoverers of the tragedy to the spot where they witnessed the terrible scene. The officer who first arrived at the church says that he first learned of the sexton's whereabouts just as the meeting broke up, when the latter came to one of the doors, and, without any conceivable reason therefor, inquired if the seats were all right. For twenty minutes after that he was missing, and the deed might have been committed before or during that interval.

The absence of the girl was discovered by her aunt, Miss Hobbs, and a search was instituted. The organist took the initiative. He went up stairs to the gallery door, followed by the sexton, and found it locked. Hearing moans he asked the sexton for the key, and the latter replied that he did not ...

it was, for he had not been up there since last fall. He said he would try and find it, and went away, soon returning with a report that it was missing. (The officers subsequently found the key on a shelf, where he told them it had been all the time.) Impatient at the delay the organist took a pair of pincers from his pocket and opened the door. Then going up a flight of steps, he raised a scuttle and found the body lying six inches below the coping and bleeding badly. Beneath a board, at the side of the body, was a cricket bat spotted with whitewash and blood. The bat is about two feet long, one and three-eighths inches thick, and weighs about three pounds. How it got into the tower can be more easily imagined than described, for several witnesses testified that they saw it behind the library door, on a lower floor, during the day. In contradiction to Piper's statement that he had no keys which would open the door it may be stated that two bunches of keys were found on his person—one key opening fourteen doors in the building and two fitting the lock of the door in question exactly.

The police have gathered testimony that Piper was seen to stoop down and speak to the little girl when she entered the church, and also that he tried to dissuade the organist from entering the gallery door, saying that it was impossible for the girl to be there. In Piper's room, which was searched, were found two bottles of whisky, and it is thought that one of them had an admixture of laudanum.

The murder of Bridget Landergan, some two years ago, is now believed to have been the work of this Piper. Her death was caused by blows from a bludgeon formed from the end of a shaft, and that shaft, or the remaining portion thereof, was found in the cellar of the house occupied by Piper's father. Piper attempted to explain its presence there by saying that Cahill must have broken into the cellar and sawed the shaft in two pieces, but this failed to satisfy the officers, and he was arrested. Subsequently an *alibi* was proved. Several persons testified that Piper was in attendance at a prayer meeting at the time the murder took place, and a discharge was necessitated. The coroner has never been fully satisfied of his innocence, notwithstanding the *alibi*. Another circumstance of some weight is that a knife was found in the field through which the murderer of Bridget Landergan ran, and that this knife was confessedly the property of a brother of the arrested man. All things considered the coroner has little doubt but that the true murderer of Bridget Landergan has been captured.

A Terrestrial Mermaid.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *News* says: There was a young girl at the police station yesterday upon whom old mother nature has played one of her queerest freaks. She is young, certainly not over sixteen, with a not unprepossessing face and a good figure, but her body and limbs are covered with scales about the size of and similar in appearance to the scales of a fish. Medical gentlemen who have examined her say that she presents the most extraordinary case of malformation on record. It is true there has been mention made in the books of children whose necks and wrists were similarly covered, but no instance has been reported where the scales covered the whole body and the limbs. There is another feature about this exception that puzzles the medical fraternity most, and that is the fact that the scales have the chameleon-like function of changing their color. The scales on her arm, while the writer was present, changed twice from a pale amber color to blood red, and back again. The scales do not overlie each other as in the case of fish or reptiles, but they appear to be imbedded in the flesh—in a sort of Mosaic work, so to speak; and in the color changes, the transformation does not take place at once in all the imbricated plates, but varies, some turning red, while others retain the amber color, which seems to be the primary hue. The girl says that she has been covered with these scales ever since she can remember. From her earliest recollection she was employed as a domestic by the family with whom she resided, and was compelled to perform all the drudgery of the house. As she advanced in age, and the scales upon her body increased and multiplied, she became an object of the most intense aversion to the other members of the family, and was treated so cruelly that she fled. This act was the beginning of a long series of trials which were yesterday described by her at the police station with much pathos.

Taking a Census.

The first blank used in taking the new census of New York State includes a record of the numbers in order of visitation, materials of which each building is constructed, value of the property, names of the persons making it their usual abode, age, sex, color, relation to the head of the family, nativity, whether married, widowed, or single, profession, trade, or occupation, employment, native or naturalized voter, aliens, owner of land, over twenty-one years of age and not able to read or write, deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic, etc. The second blank refers to marriages in the county during the year ending June 1, 1875. It has spaces for the name, age, previous civil condition, month and day of marriage, where service performed, and whether solemnized by a clergyman, a civil magistrate, or by a declaration before witnesses. Other blanks refer to the agricultural districts, and to industries other than agricultural. They include the improved and unimproved lands, timber, farms, dwellings and outbuildings, stock, tools, and improvements, sales from farms, acres plowed in 1874 and 1875, acres in pasturage, grass lands, spring and winter wheat, oats, rye, etc., names of incorporations, capital in real estate and machinery, quantity, kind and value of raw materials, their product, motive power used, number of employees, and their monthly wages, exclusive of board.

The Destruction by Fire.

Accounts published of the forest fires in Pennsylvania disclose the existence of the dangers to the inhabitants of these regions of a most extraordinary character. That a spark from a passing locomotive, or the bivouac fires of a band of reckless tramps should start a conflagration consuming between two millions and three millions of dollars' worth of property, and reducing to homelessness, and in some cases to absolute poverty, several thousand people, is a fact of no common occurrence at any time. That this should have happened before the spring had yet given way to the droughts of summer is still more extraordinary. For a long time, too, the contest with the flames was one of life and death to those engaged in it. The flight of the train-load of men, women, and children from Osceola, when the fire had hemmed in the devoted town, and when, leaving their homes in flames, they were whirled at lighting speed through the still burning woods, was an incident, which, had it been described in fiction, would have been pronounced nearly incredible. It is easy to suggest that perils of such magnitude, and so liable to recur at any moment during a dry season, should be guarded against systematically; but it is by no means easy to suggest what system is practicable.

Off for Europe.

In one day five steamers left the United States for European ports, all loaded with passengers, and it is not a wide calculation to say that seventy-five thousand Americans will visit Europe this summer. No terror of sea, no disaster on the Scilly Islands or on the banks of Newfoundland can deter them from the journey. It would be curious to know how much money these thousands of travelers will take out of the country. It is a safe calculation to say that every visitor to Europe spends at least two thousand dollars, and the amount of capital poured into Europe by Americans every year can only be ...

Hiding in Their Nests.

The little spot of land rising in the South sea, called Ysaale Isle, is divided among several savage tribes that are continually at war with each other. A terrible massacre occurring in a portion of the island named Mahaga the sufferers adopted as a means of defense against future surprises of a similarly unpleasant nature the custom of sleeping in houses built in high trees, though living by day in the ordinary open bamboo huts. When the Rev. Coleridge Patterson, bishop of the Melanesian Islands, visited Mahaga, he was very curious to inspect the human nests in the summits of the loftiest palms. They are situated in a swamp, that for greater safety was surrounded by a strong wall. The lower boughs of the trees selected for habitation had been lopped off, leaving only the highest as a platform for the houses. A plumbline let down from the veranda of one of these houses to the ground showed the distance to be ninety-four feet.

The ladders leading up to the houses were planted upon the top of the wall. They consisted of a bamboo pole in the center, to which cross pieces about two feet long were lashed by vines. To steady these, and also to hold on by, there were double sets of pliant vine stems stretched along the whole length. One ladder was found to measure sixty feet. Another of fifty feet had forty-two rounds or cross pieces, at unequal distances apart. Up and down these dizzy ladders the native men, women and children ran like monkeys, never using their hands, but trusting entirely to the sure planting of their feet. At first the bishop dared not attempt an ascent, and while he stood wondering at the fearlessness of the climbers he saw a woman go up with a heavy burden on her back as if it was the easiest thing in the world, and not once steadying herself with her hands. A sailor in the company of the bishop, who was perfectly at home in the shrouds of a ship, ascended one of the ladders, and when he came down confessed: "I was so afraid my legs shook. Going aloft is nothing to it." At another time the bishop himself managed to reach one of the arboreal huts. He found it in an inexpressibly filthy condition. The floor was made of matted bamboo, and measured twenty-three by eleven feet, and the roof and sides were of palm leaf thatch. The roof was low and there were no apertures for air and light. Everything was grimy with soot and dirt, while the noise of squalling babies, the singing and scolding of women, and the chatter of all the natives together, made the place a very pandemonium. A brief stay in the wonderful nest convinced the bishop that it was much more comfortable to sleep in a hut on the ground, where during the night the singing and squalling of the women and babies above him sounded as if they were in the clouds.

The Latest Form of Inebriety.

Unlike opium, which creates beautiful hallucinations, chloral "merely increases the power of enjoying the real." In December of 1871, when medical men were lauding chloral to the skies, Dr. Stables, of Toronto, Canada, became a chloralist, together with other friends, who quickly succumbed and died, having passed through the agonies of despair characteristic of the later stages of chloralism. Being overtasked, he could not sleep, and took twenty grains of chloral, whereupon he slept like a top until morning. Having repeated the dose every night for a week he tried to sleep one night without it and failed. He of course took to it again and found after some time that he had little satisfaction from his sleep. After a month he began to feel a strange heat on the top of his head, together with a sense of fullness in it, and his nerves began to be shaken. At length he had to fly into the country, and what with the pure, bracing air, he was enabled to reduce his dose by one-half, and to take long walks, though after a brief space he again surrendered himself to "King Chloral." He began to lose flesh; crow's-feet gathered under his eyes; his pulse grew "thready," and by June, 1872, he is at the seaside a confirmed invalid, his bodily sufferings very great, and his mind a chaos. His eyes are constantly dilated, and the least excitement runs his pulse from sixty to a hundred. He takes three drachms of chloral when he goes to bed—a dose sufficient to kill as many men. Three months pass, and he is taking three and a half drachms at bed time and one at early morning; can barely walk one hundred yards without sitting or lying down; the irritability of the brain is changed into agony if he attempts to rise from a chair, there is a horrible sense of strangulation. Three months more, and he is pronounced hopelessly gone with heart disease, and he constantly contemplates suicide. He has lost all power of reading, writing, or speaking aloud, and toward night every vein seems inflamed and swollen to double its size; and when given up by one medical man another arrives, who destroys all his chloral, and informs him that his heart is not diseased, but only weakened by the poison imbibed.

The first night passed without chloral was dreadful—sleep impossible; and for over a week he never slept a wink. He became delirious, but recovery came at length, though tediously. In three months, however, he could walk as many miles, and sleep returned to bless him each succeeding month, carrying him nearer to a complete cure and perfect health to which he only lately attained.

Wants to Pay Them.

A Nantucket merchant writes to a Boston man: I wish to find out who are the remaining heirs of John Phillips, who resided in Boston in the year 1827, and was engaged in the lace business. And old Quaker lady, named Rachel Hussey, died about one year ago. She failed in the panic of 1827 and owed Mr. Phillips $147. She lived to the age of eighty-two, and in her last days made a will providing that what little might remain of her property, after paying her recent debts, should be appropriated to paying her indebtedness prior to the year 1830. She was an eccentric old lady, living a secluded life, and she left at her death about $120 to pay an indebtedness of $5,000 and forty-eight years' interest thereon. I advertised in Providence and New Bedford papers for three months and only one creditor appeared. I have settled with all persons having claims of over one hundred dollars, except the estate of John Phillips, at the rate of two per cent., which would be $2.94 on the bill for $147. My reason for looking up this small matter is that she expressed a desire that her executor should use all diligence to find out and settle with all creditors to the best of his ability. If you can find any of heirs, please hand them this note and ask them to notify me, and I will forward the sum of $2.94, and send them the original.

The Wheat Crop.

The New York *World* refers to the gloomy prospects of the wheat crop in the State, and gives statistics that look discouraging enough, the severe weather having winter-killed the crop in many of the largest producing counties. Adds the editor: As a matter of course the farmers of New York will regard as a most serious catastrophe this destruction by natural and unavoidable causes of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of their income for 1875. If they would for a moment reflect that they lose many times that amount every year, whether of famine or of plenty, through the fluctuations of our irredeemable currency and the rapacities of our protected manufacturers, and that these are artificial causes that might readily be avoided and remedied, they would soon perceive that the only hope for the American farmer lies in the adoption of a policy of free trade and hard money.

Statistics have recently been published showing the condition of the Church of England. Since the year 1800 and before 1872 the Church of England had built 3,504 churches and rebuilt 925, making 4,429 in all. In 1831 the number of benefices was over 10,000; how there are over 16,000, with an annual income of $8,000,000. England has 6,000 parsonages in 1875; how many are there? From 1850 to 1872 there were founded in parish schools about $[illegible]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

Governor Tilden, of New York, has issued a proclamation in which he announces the approach of the time for taking the census of the State and the collection of statistics in relation to its agriculture, manufactures, commerce and general prosperity, and calls upon the people to aid the officers in every manner possible.... While two men were quarreling in New York, a pistol was fired, but it is unknown by whom, the ball of which took effect in the forehead of a little girl of ten, causing death. Both men were arrested, each denying the charge..... A terrible explosion occurred in a Boston drug store occupied by G. W. Dows & Co., from some unexplained cause, by which the entire building of five stories was demolished, burying in its ruins more than twenty persons, of whom three were taken out dead, and the others more or less seriously injured. Many will probably die from their injuries. The force of the explosion was felt for blocks around, and led people to suppose an earthquake had occurred. A horse car passing along the street opposite was thrown over on its side, but none of the passengers were injured. The losses amount to $100,000..... The new twenty-cent silver piece is now ready for distribution.....The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Lancaster renominated Gov. Hartranft for Governor and Henry Rawle for State Treasurer. The platform adopted declares the equality of all men before the law; protection to home industry and a home market for home products; the right of the laborer to protection and encouragement and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital; cheap transportation and the advancement of close intercourse between all parts of the country; free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt; and the equalization of bounties to the soldiers. The resolutions adopted, while they "point with confidence to the present administration," "declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of the law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term."..... The Erie railway has been put in the hands of a receiver.

An appalling disaster is reported from South Holyoke, Mass., by which at least seventy-five persons lost their lives, and as many more were seriously injured. As the services in the Catholic church were nearly concluded, the drapery around the statue of the Virgin Mary caught fire from a candle, and in an instant the flames had sprung to the dry ceiling of the low building, and the woodwork was on fire. There was a terrible panic among the congregation of seven hundred men, women and children assembled for worship, and while most of those in the body of the church found an easy egress, those in the gallery were crushed and smothered from the inability of the crowd to get down the narrow stairs. Many jumped to the floor of the edifice, carrying down and trampling all in the way, only to be jumped on in turn by others, or consumed by the flames, which were already lapping up their victims. The stairways and doors were immediately blocked by the crowd in their frantic efforts to escape, and many persons owe their lives to the thoughtfulness of a man who handed them over the heads of the struggling throng. Some were injured by jumping from the gallery windows to the ground. The priest made noble efforts to quell the disorder, and so aid the escape, but his voice was drowned by the shrieks of the living and the moans of the dying. The firemen were promptly on hand, and the sad work of removing the dead and wounded was pushed forward with dispatch. Many bodies were so badly burned that the flesh fell from the bones when taken from the church. The Sisters of Mercy from the convent near at hand were soon at the scene tending the wounded and praying with the dying. Many were the sad and heart-breaking incidents as little children ran about calling for parents who would never answer, or poor mothers rushed frantically around for their families only to recognize them in the mangled and charred remains snatched from the flames.

One hundred and twenty-five Vassar College girls visited West Point on a steamer in order to witness the evolutions of the cadets..... Mary Fogarty, a domestic, aged twenty-three, mysteriously disappeared from the residence of Postmaster Robertson, of Troy, N. Y., while she was supposed to be sweeping the sidewalk. Fifteen days later her body was found in the river. The face was terribly mutilated, and the body indicated that a fearful outrage had been committed on her person..... There were eleven bids for the new Massachusetts State loan of $750,000 for the completion of the lunatic asylum at Worcester. The awards were: William B. Astor, $50,000 at 112 and $50,000 at 111¾; New York Life and Trust Company, $650,000 at $110¾..... The steamboats Juniata and Mollie Ebert, with three empty barges, were burned at Pittsburgh, Pa. Loss, $120,000..... By a fire in Holliston, Mass., some twenty-two buildings were destroyed at a loss of $100,000..... Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Lexington, Ky., has sold the short-horned cattle twenty-fourth Duke of Andrie and the twentieth Duchess of Andrie to a gentleman in England for $30,000 for the pair..... A stranger from the West hired a room at a New York hotel, saying that he had been on a terrible spree and desired to stay there and get over the effects of the liquor, but instead of stopping drinking he drank heavier, and became gloomy and despondent. The next known of him he was found in his room dead, with his throat cut..... Another boy has been shot by the careless handling of a revolver by his companion. This time it was Edward J. Partridge, of Brooklyn, New York, aged twelve, and his injuries were fatal.

By a fire at Portland, a small village near St. Johns, N. B., St. Luke's church, seventy-eight houses and shops, a large number of out buildings and a ship on stocks were destroyed, rendering one hundred and forty families homeless. Loss, $250,000.....The New York revenue officers are daily seizing thousands of dollars' worth of silks, plushes, crapes and other goods belonging to houses which have been in the habit of invoicing their goods too low. Deputy Collector Kirk and several minor officers resigned on the unearthing of the enormous silk frauds and have since disappeared..... The house of J. H. Cowman, 242 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, was robbed of a tin box containing bonds, bank stock certificates, etc., of the value of $40,000, belonging to Mr. Cowman's mother-in-law..... The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, the Republican organ of the State, calls for the impeachment of Gov. Weston..... The house of John Cox, railroad flagman near Garrison's, Putnam county, N. Y., was broken into by five men, who bound and gagged Cox and then robbed him of $1,700 in gold and silver, the savings of thirty years..... Advices from Constantinople give brief details of a terrible earthquake in the province of Broussa, Asia Minor, by which six hundred houses were destroyed, one hundred and sixty-one lives lost, and one hundred and eighty-seven persons injured..... The latest returns from the Holyoke disaster place the number of victims at one hundred and twenty, of whom seventy-one were killed, twenty-two fatally injured, and twenty-seven otherwise burned or injured..... The Governor of Westphalia has summoned the bishop of Munstel to resign his see..... Information from Fort Laramie has been received of the capture of the Gordon Black Hills outfit by Col. Anson Mills' command. The entire outfit was destroyed and the men held as prisoners.

A fire in Springfield, Mass., destroyed over forty buildings, including a number of business blocks. Loss about $500,000..... The ships Alert and Discovery, of the British Artic expedition, sailed from Portsmouth on their trip. The Queen wrote a letter wishing the party success..... It is believed that the negotiations with the Indians for the sale of the Black Hills will be successful..... H. C. Mosher, ex-postmaster at Winona, Miss., has been arrested for embezzlement and bigamy..... President Grant has written a letter to the president of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, stating that he is not and never was been a candidate for a third term, but admitting that under certain circumstances he might accept a renomination..... Forty-eight of the victims of the disaster in Holyoke were buried at one time. The service was held in the basement of the new Catholic church. The coffins were placed on a dais raised in the center of the room, and after some [illegible] had been thus placed the platform gave way, causing a momentary panic. One woman shrieked and fainted and had to be carried out, but the excitement soon subsided..... Several masked burglars entered the house of F. N. Deland, the cashier of the National Mohawic Bank in Great Barrington, Mass., and, having gagged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault. Being unsuccessful, they took revenge by robbing Mr. Deland's house of its valuables, and then decamped..... The business part of Great Bend, Pa., was burned by an incendiary fire, with a loss of $120,000.

The greater portion of the business houses in Ripley, Tenn., were destroyed by fire..... An old shed on which one hundred men and boys were seated watching a game of base ball at Columbus, O., fell with its living freight, seriously injuring eight and bruising many of the others.....A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that destructive fires were raging in the Mattawa and Temiscaming country, Upper Ottawa. No rain had fallen within the past two weeks. Houses, barns, and fences were being consumed, and the fire was encroaching upon valuable timber limits.....Three brothers named Hood, Elisha, and Thomas Cravens, living near Liberty, Mo., quarreled about a division of land. Thomas struck Elisha with a hoe, when the latter shot him through the heart, killing him, and also shot and wounded Hood, perhaps fatally.....The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, have received a formal notification that the late John Henry Towne had devised them the residue of his estate, amounting to a million dollars.

THE THIRD TERM.

Letter from President Grant, on the Third Term Question.

The following is the letter of President Grant to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention relative to the third term question:

A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of "Cæsarism" and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position—one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number, for the purpose of making their nomination.

I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism, that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the third term. I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. * * * *

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

To General Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

The Dashaways.

The association called the Dashaways, the oldest and most successful temperance organization in San Francisco, is formed on a very different plan from that of most temperance societies. It is based on the principle of gradual reform. Its members at first take the pledge for only six months. That period expired, they may have a spree if they think one absolutely necessary, and then join again in good standing. Their argument is that the hereditary appetite for stimulants, or a habit acquired during a long series of years, cannot always be overcome by a single resolution; but that if a man have sufficient strength of will to abstain from drink for six months, even if then he does succumb to temptation, he will still arise from his fall with a certain increase of will, accumulated during his term of abstinence, which will strengthen him in temperance for a longer period. Men belonging to temperance orders requiring them to pledge themselves to total abstinence for life often find that they have taken a contract they are unable to fulfill. They fall. The consequence is, they are repudiated by their brethren who are not periodically affected by a morbid craving for drink. These latter sometimes mistake freedom from an overwheling appetite for superior strength of mind. The Dashaways on organizing acknowledged the possibility of relapses, and provided for them, knowing also the possibility of permanent self cure at last, despite occasional attacks of the old malady. No slight success has attended their operations.

Followed.

He was a rich American in Paris who discovered that an unpleasant looking fellow followed him every day from morning till night. He became uneasy and diplomatic inquiry was made whether the man who watched was connected with the police. As a result of this negotiation the unpleasant person was arrested, and proved to be a gatherer of butts of cigars. The rich American only smoked ... grands and only smoked them half up, and it paid to follow him.

The Sea Serpent Again.

The sea serpent has not only been seen, but actually touched off the coast of Maine, according to the marine story of a down-east skipper, who relates that at midnight the monster reared its ophidian head from the water about four feet above the rail of his vessel, so close that a deck-hand thrust a pike into the reptile's body, whereupon it dived under the ship and swam off the other side. The skipper alleges that it was as big around as a hogshead and at least one hundred and twenty feet long, in proof of which he exhibits the bloody pike wherewith it was struck. We believe Maine has more of the credit of the sea serpent than belongs to any other State. The first discovery of the big fish was made by a Hallowell skipper as his schooner plowed the waves between the Kennebec and Boston in 1837. The skipper was fortunate in having a clergyman on board who joined his bold signature to the long affidavit made relative to his snakeship and his peculiarities. The romance of the discovery and its effect upon science was somewhat destroyed when Capt. Ansel Nye, of the good schooner Sally Ann, who had followed almost in the wake of the first skipper, made affidavit that some thirty miles off Sequin light he had passed a mainmast adrift, covered with seaweed and barnacles, a portion of the main top remaining attached and undulating with the waves to such an extent that Capt. Ansel declared upon oath that if he had been three miles away instead of almost alongside of the floating stick he should have taken it for a leviathan of the deep.

A Parisian Horror.

A restaurant-keeper in Paris went, a day or two ago since, into his celler to bottle several casks of wine he had received. He left his head servant in charge of the establishment. Three hours after he went into the celler a gentleman called to see him, and the servant went down stairs to summon him. The servant ran back in great terror, and could only gasp: "Be quick—the rats—my master!" All the persons present ran into the celler to which the almost speechless servant pointed, and found a black mass on the floor; it was the restaurant keeper, with rats swarming so thickly on him as to conceal him entirely. They were devouring him. It was necessary to kick them off, so engrossed were they with their delicious meal. It was some time before their victim could be restored to consciousness, when he said he remembered feeling faint soon after he entered the celler, and this was all he knew. He had swooned, and the vermin had swarmed on him. It is feared he will be disfigured for life.

As one pound of Dobbins' electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.) will do the work of five pounds of any other, it is really the cheapest, though it costs a little more per pound. Try it.

Shear sheep before the heat becomes oppressive.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

PAVENSWOOD